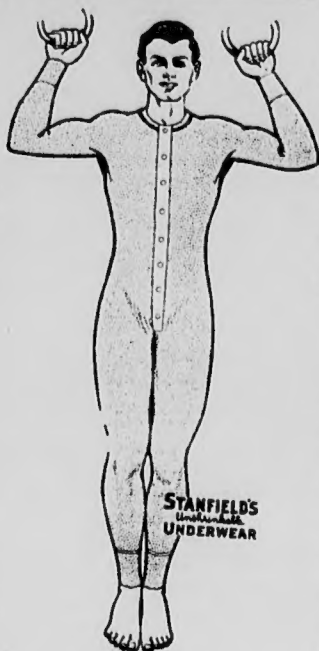


DOES YOUR UNDERWEAR FIT YOU LIKE THIS?



To insure perfect fitting, comfortable Underwear every garment of **STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable Underwear is Cut and Tailored by hand**

Won't creep up, sag, or bind after it comes out of the wash, because the severe laundry test every garment must go through before it passes inspection absolutely prevents this.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is a wonder for wear, yet many buy it for health and comfort—that trio is what most people want. If you would be warm, comfortable and well underclothed this winter let us fit you with STANFIELD'S Combinations with the patented closed crotch. Made for men, women and children in many different weights and qualities.

Black, Blue and Red labels. Stanfield's also make Green label called Nova Scotia but is not guaranteed all wool and is the lowest grade manufactured by this firm. The price is **\$2.50** per suit, Red Label **\$3.50** per suit, Blue Label **\$4.00** per suit. Be sure and get the correct label.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear in two piece suits also in stock

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash
prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

Dr. M. Clarke, M. P., Coming to Didsbury

The committee who has charge of the arrangements for the big Patriotic meeting in the Opera House on Friday night, November 10th, have nearly completed their labors.

Dr. M. Clarke, M. P. for the Red Deer constituency in the Federal house and his son, Lieut. Clarke of the P.P.C.E.I., who has been to the front and was gassed and wounded and is home on leave to recuperate, have both consented to be present. Dr. Clarke is a very fluent speaker and has made a name for himself not only all over Canada but in England itself for his broad minded stand in this crisis of the world's history, and it is to be hoped that the public will turn out and give him and his brave son a rousing reception on Friday evening, November 10th.

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held at Didsbury on Saturday, October 14th, A.D., 1916.

Members present Reeve McCuen, Councillors W. E. Flinn, T. E. Smith, Geo. Metz, Wm. Rupp and H. E. Pearson.

The Reeve called the meeting to order at 11.30 a.m. when the minutes of the meeting held on September 2nd were read and adopted on motion of Councillor H. E. Pearson. The Council adjourned for lunch. The Reeve called the Council to order at 1 p.m.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

Moved by Councillor H. E. Pearson that Whereas the sum of \$18,585.81 will be required on or before November 15th, 1916, to meet the levy of the Hail Insurance Board, and whereas the Hail Taxes will not all be collected before that date: Be it therefore resolved that the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer, be and are hereby authorized to borrow for the use of the Municipality from any

bank, any sum up to \$15,000.00 with interest at 7% per annum upon the promissory note or notes of the Reeve and Treasurer given under the seal of the municipality and on behalf of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Reeve D. McCuen that Mr. Jas. Reed be hereby appointed auditor for the municipality for the year 1916 at a salary of \$50.00 per audit. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor paysheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Olds in the Agricultural School on Saturday, November 25th, in connection with the annual meeting of the ratepayers. Carried.

Didsbury Cattle Shipments

It has been known for some time that big cattle shipments were taking place at Didsbury, cattle that has been raised by the individual farmer and not cattle that are being brought in for feeding purposes by the big firms and then shipped out again, but when it is known that over 700 head of such cattle has been shipped out in the last five weeks some idea of the value of this industry to this district can be gained, and the fact emphasized that it is not only grain that is a wealth bringer.

Two carloads were shipped out on Monday, Mr. C. Brown of Westcott shipped one and Mr. J. Hosegood of Rugby another.

Meets Sudden Death

A message was received by J. McGhee the local C.P.R. agent on Saturday last from Dr. Wall of Donald, Alta., north of Stettler, asking if E. Lindstrom, who was formerly section foreman here for about two years, had any relatives or friends in this district as his dead body had been found lying against a wire fence at that place. No particulars as to how he had met his death were given.

Deceased was fairly well off as besides owning a farm in Minnesota he also owned another one west of here. Those who knew him best when here speak very highly of him.

If any person knows anything of his relatives and their location they should notify Mr. McGhee.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night

The first of the Red Feather Photo Plays entitled

"The Path of Happiness"

In Five Acts

by the famous screen actress Violet Mersereau

Look out for the coming of a great picture entitled

"The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell"

Her whole life right through to the time of her death.

True to History.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$	18.00
J. V. Berscht.....	20.00
W. N. White.....	10.00
A. Hendry.....	10.00
	58.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$	11.00
Peter Loewen.....	5.00
A. Shirker.....	10.00
	26.00

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$	7.00
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FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A cutter in good condition. Apply to Rev. L. P. Amaker.

FOUND—A good logging chain near Denney's slough about seven miles west of town. Owner can have same by applying to this office and paying advertising expenses.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Caretakers Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We wish to announce to all milk and cream shippers that the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Fire Hall on Saturday afternoon, November 4th, at 1.30 o'clock. Everybody make it a point to attend this meeting as business of importance will be taken up.

P. P. Dick, Secretary,
Dairymen's Association.

Born

SINCLAIR — On Thursday, October 19th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sinclair, a son.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Days of Rheumatism Now Over! Wonderful Miracles Worked by "Nerviline"

Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" rapidly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community under a positive guarantee of its reliability.

As a curative agent of severest

pain, every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatics especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness or enlarged joints.

Remember this: There is nothing harmful in Nerviline.

You can use it freely on your children for their aches and pains. It is dependable, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal good old Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Carrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.



New U. S. Warship Has Serious Defects

16-Inch Guns of Super-Dreadnought Cannot Be Fired Simultaneously

The huge 16-inch guns of the new super-dreadnought Pennsylvania cannot be fired simultaneously. This fact was revealed during the recent target practice indulged in during the government acceptance tests.

The Pennsylvania, with her sister ship Arizona—just completed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—are the first Dreadnoughts to have all their big guns installed three to a turret. The super-dreadnoughts Oklahoma and Nevada have two of their turrets containing three guns, but the remaining two turrets only contain two guns each.

The trouble discovered on the Pennsylvania also exists in the three-inch gun turrets, it is learned. When the three guns in the turrets are fired simultaneously the middle gun becomes deflected and cannot be controlled.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A husband was seeing his wife off for a country holiday which he was not able to share. As she got into the train he said, "My dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no," she responded innocently; "I shall depend upon your letters from home!"

Miller's Worm Powders not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthy conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering can be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

Mickleley: Old chap, didn't your better judgment tell you not to make that investment?

Dingle: No, my better judgment never tells me anything until after I've gone and made a fool of myself!

Misery in Back, Headache and Pain in Limbs.

Dear Mr. Editor—For more than a year I suffered with misery in the back, dull headache, pain in the limbs, was somewhat constipated and slept poorly at night until I was about ready to collapse. Seeing an account of the wonderful qualities of "Anuric," prepared by Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., I sent for a box, and before using the whole box I felt and still feel improved. My sleep is refreshing, misery reduced, and life is not the drag it was before. I most cheerfully recommend this remedy to sufferers from like ailments.

Yours truly, W. A. ROBERTS.

NOTE: You've all undoubtedly heard of the famous Dr. Pierce and his well-known medicines. Well, this prescription is one that has been successfully used for many years by the physicians and specialists of Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for kidney complaints, and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, swelling urine, and urinary troubles.

Up to this time, "Anuric" has not been on sale to the public, but by the persuasion of many patients and the increased demand for this wonderful healing Tablet, Dr. Pierce has finally decided to put it into the drug stores of this country within immediate reach of all sufferers.

I know of one or two leading druggists in town who have managed to procure a supply of "Anuric" for their anxious customers in and around this locality. If not obtainable send one dime by mail to Dr. Pierce for trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

EDITOR—Please insert this letter in some conspicuous place in your paper.

W. N. U. 1127

The Market Report

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by
Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd.,
Winnipeg

There is one feature of the present wheat situation that is of the utmost importance, and the one that, undoubtedly, is the cause for the persistent strength of the market at the high level. It is to be noted that since the inception of the advance the situation has grown steadily more bullish. This is a development out of the ordinary, as it is generally being discovered after the agitation has subsided and the early reports have to be compared with the actual outcome that the scare exaggerated conditions. No one can say that that is the case this season, for it can be said that the run of news which affected crop production is still favorable to high prices. Whatever other influences have entered into the trade calculations are influences that are based on the possibility of the world's supply of bread stuffs being augmented by the Russian surplus through successful military operations of the Entente Powers.

The foundation of the present bull market was laid, of course, in the heavy winter loss in the soft wheat states. At that time, the liberality of the world's carry over from the generous 1915 harvest was a drag on any permanent market response. It was the time when the statistical position of the wheat hung heaviest on the market. Importers had the utmost confidence of obtaining adequate supplies and felt that they had the real advantage in the market.

It was the great heat wave of July and its heavy toll of the spring wheat crop that gave the real impetus to the bull market. The winter wheat harvest was moderate, and on the top of that came a most unfavorable Northwest harvest. From that time on, the developments have been towards a reduction of the world's wheat production. The yield in the United States allows only a small reserve above the country's needs, and a surplus available for the export, even with the carry over of last season, is small when the conditions governing the international market are taken into account. The latest reports from Canada indicate a decided shrinkage from expectations, and the news from the other surplus countries do not suggest at this writing more than ordinary yields.

It is not expected that importing countries will increase their production under the abnormal conditions that prevail. In fact, the reports are unfavorable. The requirements from exporters will be large this season, and exporting countries in the aggregate have far less to give than last year. Whether prices have fully discounted this extraordinary situation is a matter of debate between the bulls and the bears. The situation has not been exaggerated.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in cataral conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sask. Wheat Wins in World Contest

Saskatchewan wheat has scored another triumph in world competition, the first award for spring wheat against all comers at the Canadian National exhibition, Toronto, being given to W. S. Simpson of the Larchmount farm, Pambrun, according to a notification received by Mr. Simpson from the directorate.

The wheat which won the prize was selected from a field of 1916 crop of registered Marquis wheat, and one bushels of this high grade wheat was exhibited. Pambrun is located on the Empress branch of the C.N.R., northwest of Swift Current.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Mary's description of a dachshund: A funny dog that is a dog and a half long and half a dog high; the only dog that has four legs and looks as though it ought to have six.

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style
and Value. Guaranteed
for all climates.



ASK
YOUR
DEALER

**10 Pounds
of Happiness**
In these Tins of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

10 pounds of deliciousness, when eaten on Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Muffins, Hot Biscuits or good wholesome Bread. 1 pound of goodness, too, because "Crown Brand" is a nourishing, body-building food.

10 pounds of economy, when used in making Gingerbread, Puddings and Sweet Sauces.

10 pounds of happiness, when converted into home-made Candy to delight the children.

Your dealer has "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD,
FORT WILLIAM.

223W

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

Don't Suffer Longer

and allow yourself to become grouchy, upset, nervous and depressed. These conditions usually indicate a disordered digestive system, which, if neglected, may be hard to remedy. Remove the disturbing element and put your digestive organs in good working order by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They gently stimulate the liver, act on the bowels, tone the stomach—purify the blood and regulate the system. These benefits are particularly marked by women at such times when nature makes special demands upon their vitality. They act promptly and safely.

The next time you feel low-spirited and out of sorts, take Beecham's Pills. Their sure, mild, thorough action will

Give Quick Relief

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Hubby Took Periodicals

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the minister on his first round on parish visit.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."—New York Sun.

Its Virtue Cannot Be Described.

No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

Stovepipe and Chimney Fires

With the approach of cooler weather, stoves and fireplaces will soon be put into commission. Before this is done, care should be taken to see that chimneys and stovepipes are in good repair, thoroughly cleaned, and rendered safe from fire. Owing to the dampness of the early summer, many stovepipes will be found badly rusted, which an outer coating of enamel will not expose. Examine these carefully and replace defective pipes. Fire prevention is one of the first considerations of the householder.

Farmer Corning was asked whether he had had a good year.

"Gosh, yes!" he exclaimed. "I had four cows and three hogs killed by railway trains and two hogs and eleven chickens killed by automobiles. I cleared near a thousand dollars."

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by
the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

New Director: What did you say the sinking fund was for?
Treasurer: To meet the floating debt.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
R23 THE PR

BOOSTING LOCAL ENTERPRISES WITH THE AID OF THE TOWN PAPER

GETTING TOGETHER FOR BENEFIT OF COMMUNITY

The Local Newspaper as a Medium for Furthering Plans for the Carrying Out of Civic Advancement Movements, has been Found to be a Complete Success

What is your newspaper doing for your town? Is it co-operating with you as it should? Do you go to the editor when your club, or your church, or you yourself want something accomplished in your community?

Take the matter of that park bandstand. It hasn't been built, or, if it has been built, it needs painting or new lights, and there's no money available. You vaguely feel that something ought to be done. The next time you pass the public square and are reminded of that bandstand, drop into a store, pick up someone who has five minutes to spare, and go see the editor. Talk over the matter while it's fresh in your mind, arrange a scheme for raising the money, write a short "story" for the editor, and two-thirds of the task is completed.

One plan, used recently in a Missouri town with full success, was built up round what was christened Bandstand Day. The town's merchants agreed to give a five per cent. discount on some goods and ten per cent. on others, provided the buyer presented a discount slip that had been printed in the latest issue of the paper. The merchants gave to the bandstand fund the difference between the regular price and the sales price. Thus the buyer got a dollar's worth of goods for ninety cents, for instance, and the merchant gave a dime to the bandstand fund.

The reason for this scheme may not be apparent at first glance, but it is easily understood when it is explained. Everyone likes to get a bargain. Love of home town is not nearly so strong a sentiment in the hearts of a great many. Thus a person who might not pay a dollar for an article, even if he knew a dime of the money were going toward renovation of the bandstand, is almost sure to be willing to pay ninety or ninety-five cents for the article if that price is a reduction from the usual charge.

The editor made a little money—not much, of course—from the sale of extra copies of the paper containing the discount coupons. And the merchants, when they counted up at the end of the day, found they had done one of the best day's businesses in their history. The band boys' share was so large that enough was left over to make a start toward buying new uniforms.

What was done on Bandstand Day can be repeated anywhere, any time, for any sort of movement. It could be adapted easily to starting a fund for a community building, or for buying a tree for the schoolhouse yard. The chief necessity in this plan, as in any other destined to link up the newspaper and the public in any sort of civic advancement movement, is to keep it down to its simplest elements. Don't hedge your merchants' offers with too many rules and conditions.

Road-Drag Day is another event that was made a success in Missouri through co-operation of the editor and the public. The split-log drag, that boon for dirt roads, is popular in Missouri, but not so popular in some districts as it should be. An editor with a mind of his own worked out a scheme for stimulating its use. He induced the storekeepers in his town to join in planning a day when prizes would be given for the first road-drag to be driven into town, the drag driven the longest distance, the most unique drag, the best decorated drag, and the drag hauled by the most unusual team.

Merchants were quick to see the point. Every drag driven to town would do that much towards improving the dirt roads over which it passed. The services of the farmers were worth a great deal more than the prizes the merchants offered, but the farmers jumped at the chance to win the attractive awards. Each man with a drag had a chance to win more than fifty dollars' worth of goods if luck was on his side, and the result was that scores of farmers drove to town on Road-Drag Day.

It's easy to talk about the tangible commercial results of this kind of co-operation between editor and citizens but there are other, better results, much less tangible but a great deal more valuable to a community. Thus an editor in a Minnesota town made much of a "Your-Day-to-Gain" movement, advertising February 29th as an extra day in the year and, consequently, a day that ought to be turned to account by everyone.

Churches, women's clubs, civic organizations and a college were among those taking up the movement. Although the editor made much from the extra space he sold to merchants advertising special bargains for the day, he declares he made much more in the goodwill he created for himself by devoting a great deal of space to civic advancement plans.

The gain for the editor was not the only profit. The whole town was benefited by a heightened sense of civic responsibility that the advertis-

ing and the movement created. It's easier now to start things in that town than it used to be.

A newspaper, the commercial club and the merchants of a North Dakota town worked together successfully not long ago in a movement that enlisted the interest of farmers, for miles around and resulted in profit for everyone. The editor enlisted the aid of the commercial club in chartering the town's biggest moving picture theatre for a day. Then merchants were sold, at one cent each, tickets for the theatre, to give with each fifty-cent purchase on the day, for which the "movie" had been rented.

The commercial club got back a great deal more than the rent of the theatre in the sale of tickets; the editor was able to look with satisfaction at two big special editions of his paper, and every storekeeper in town reported some of the best business he had enjoyed for a long time.

But above all these advantages, the commercial club got acquainted with the farmers as it never before had known them. Several of them took out memberships that day, so pleased were they with the club's scheme for entertaining them, and with a big dinner the organization served free at noon to all the visitors. Farmers and club members alike learned that there is no such thing as city limits.

A good many towns are planning Pay-up Day, or Pay-up Week, a happy period when everyone is asked to make a special effort to pay his bills. A Minnesota community, considering observance of the day, recently discovered that the town's ten chief storekeepers have outstanding bills payable of \$30,000. In other words, several of the merchants were bankrupt, but never knew it until they were spurred on to a detailed study of their books by the stimulus of plans for Pay-up Day.

As a result, the town is going into Pay-up Day observance with its whole heart and intends to put the merchants on a better footing than they have enjoyed in years. The merchants admit that they have few really bad accounts on their books; the people of the town simply are slow about paying their bills.

In this case almost any of the schemes outlined in this article, or many others that will occur to persons with a little ingenuity, could be adopted by the citizens and the editor as a means for making the day a real success.

Ask your editor to help you. —William Shaw, in the Country Gentleman.

Bravery of a French Officer

Audacity of One Man Brings in 114 German Prisoners

The colonel of a regiment fighting against the enemy in the vicinity of Verdun did not see how he could take possession of a certain fort by the engineers or artillery. A captain offered to seize it by infantry, and, giving him carte blanche orders to do his best, the colonel allowed him to go ahead.

The officer had managed to ascertain the position of the communication trench leading to the fortress. Followed by a small body of men consisting of a sub-lieutenant, a sergeant, a quartermaster, a corporal, three cyclists, and a bugler, he set off at two o'clock one afternoon, and penetrated alone into the fortification.

He saw nothing, all the Germans being underground. Eventually a number of men appeared, and then another body of men with a corporal, but the officers continued to remain underground.

The Germans gazed with stupefaction at the Frenchman isolated among them. Feeling that any hesitation was dangerous, the captain shot down with his revolver the first of the enemy and shouted "Forward." His eight men dashed up to the Germans, who offered no further resistance.

The leader and his brave men returned with 114 prisoners, including two officers. The fort was taken. The captain was mentioned in despatches in the following terms:

"On August 10, at the head of a body of eight men, he captured with unheard-of audacity a fort occupied by a company of the enemy and three machine guns, which for twenty-four hours had kept our troops in check. He took 114 prisoners, including two officers."

The Only Way

There is only one way to reduce the high cost of living. That way is to strike at the root of the evil and abolish the laws that permit one man to put his hands into the pockets of his neighbor and take therefrom money that really does not belong to him. —Winnipeg Tribune.

"Eat Up the Crumbs" German Army Order

Circular Urges Troops Not to Eat for the Sake of Eating

The Paris Journal says the following is extracted from a circular intended for distribution among the German troops and found in the possession of a captain taken prisoner on the Somme:

"England and France are making implacable efforts to stop our revictualling from overseas countries, and to starve us out. The duty of every military man, officer or soldier, is consequently to economize and husband the food and forage. Thus we will counter the enemy's efforts."

"Satisfy your hunger, but no more than the natural needs. Eat up all the crumbs it is possible to use. You have a right to a generous portion of rations, but you are not obliged to eat it all. Therefore, claim all that you are entitled to, and if you receive other food from home use it to vary your meals. But do not eat for the sake of eating."

"Remember that your country is deprived of a large quantity of raw material, and it is your urgent duty to gather and hand in all leavings and apparently useless articles, such as tins, leaden tubes, old cloth, worn-out bags, old clothes, and odd pieces of leather, rubber and metal of all sorts."

Immigration from The United States

Between Four and Five Hundred Settlers Arriving Every Week

"Immigration from the United States into Canada during 1916 has shown an increase of 100 per cent. over last year, and this notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to deflect the stream," says J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration for the Dominion of Canada, in a newspaper interview.

"People considering moving into Canada from across the border," Mr. Walker continues, "have been told that they were in danger of conscription, and would be subject to enormous war taxes. In answer to this, it may be said that the Government has definitely promised that there will be no conscription in Canada. Furthermore, the subject of another country cannot be conscripted, and three years' residence in Canada is necessary before a man can become a Canadian citizen. Even the most pessimistic hope and expect that before the end of three years the great war will be ended."

"There is no special war tax in the West, nor is there likely to be any. A war tax to be effective would have to be on lands. By the constitution of Canada, only provincial governments can impose taxes on land, and the Federal government, which is financing Canada's participation in the war, cannot interfere."

"Between four and five hundred settlers come into Canada from the United States every week. They can sell land in their own country for seventy-five dollars an acre and buy quite as good in Canada for twenty or twenty-five dollars. Because of this they are bringing with them a considerable amount of stock, farm implements and money. All Western Canada has quantities of water, and the land is suitable for the raising of all kinds of grain and for mixed farming. Last year the crop was so enormous that the length of the harvest season made it practically impossible to do any fall breaking."

"The immigration now is practically all from the United States. It is made up almost entirely of the sons of prosperous farmers who would rather find new lands than see the paternal acres cut up and divided, and they are men who understand farming."

Viewing Battle Scenes

"A solemn panorama" is the description given by a woman after viewing the Somme films shown in London. Whether it is desirable to show actual battle scenes to the home public had been questioned, but, as one visitor said, "What our heroes can bear to suffer we can bear to see."

There is nothing in this display to harrow the feelings or distress those who have lost beloved relatives in the war. The devotion of the Empire's young manhood, the majestic offering of British labor, are realized in every detail of the victorious advance. The huge guns which tore up the German trenches are pictured in action, and their effect is seen, not only in columns of smoke and volcanic upheavals of the soil, but in the panic-stricken, woe-begone faces of the German prisoners. The legend of German invincibility is destroyed for ever.

Some critics object to the scenes showing the wounded in doctors' hands at the dressing station. The authorities are wiser. "Look here and here," they are saying, "know what your heroes are enduring, and show yourselves worthy of their sacrifice."

First Boy: We're studyin' physiology at school. I can tell you exactly how many bones there are in your body.

Second Boy: 'Ow many?

First Boy: Two hundred and seven.
Second Boy: Wrong—two hundred and eight. I swallowed a 'erring bone this morning.

INVINCIBILITY OF GERMAN ARMY SHATTERED BY BRITISH PRESSURE

BY MANHOOD OF UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

The "Contemptible British Army" Has Become the Terrible British Army, and Before the Slow British the Germans are Now Giving Miles Where They Once Gave Yards

Tales From the Front

Welshmen Fought Like Demons in the Big Offensive

Almost every county in England, Scotland and Wales now has its individual story of "how our boys fought the Germans." Many new battalions received their baptism of fire in the big push. Many counties were in it for the first time and now almost every crossroads village, town or city can boast that it has taken a hand in the fighting.

"The way our boys did their work will never be forgotten in the history of the Welsh people," wrote a Welsh soldier to his parents in Cardiff. Reports from the front generally say the Welshmen fought with a dash unequalled in Welsh history. The Welsh soldier's story is told in Cardiff just like other Welsh soldiers' stories are told in other parts of Wales.

These stories are local history and they are squelching more labor unrest at home than two years' talk by cabinet ministers and parliament could ever do. The recalcitrant Welsh miners who decided to take a vacation in spite of Lloyd George's request for all work and no play, altered their decision when the stories of the big push began to come home. The troublesome labor elements on the Tyne-side, in England, who promised periodical stubbornness, finally informed the government that they were really loyal.

The Clyde workers in Scotland, upon whom the navy depends for much of its strength, have redoubled their efforts and decided to work, holidayless, to beat the Germans.

The war, by virtue of the Picardy offensive, is creeping into almost every British home. There are empty chairs and pensions in many of them. There are German helmets and other relics in some. Wounded Tommies home to recover also are there. But in all there are the stories that will be told for generations; how Tom, Dick or Harry fought in the big offensive.

The Mystery of the "Tank"

A Strictly Legitimate Device Used for War Purposes Only

The imagination is piqued by the exploits of the "tanks," the new military machine of the British, the secrets of whose construction are still well kept, says the Minneapolis Journal. The accounts of these lumbering monsters crawling awkwardly but irresistibly over trenches and shell craters, through barbed wire entanglements and machine gun defences, pushing over walls and trees, all the time impervious to the rattle of bullets and the bursting of shrapnel, call up a picture that transcends the imaginings of fiction. The Homeric tale of the great hollow horse by which the Greeks tricked the Trojans and took their besieged city, is far outdone; and so are all its successors whether real or imagined.

The "tank" is, no doubt, a caterpillar tractor of great size and power. It must be much larger than the peaceful American machines, or it could not cross trenches. Already American claims to the credit for the invention of the "tank" are heard on all sides. Some of them may be well founded. At any rate, the British have turned out an engine of war, a sort of land warship, that seems destined to have considerable effect on trench warfare.

And, unlike some of the other new engines of warfare, it is a strictly legitimate device because it is used for military purposes only. That is more than can be said for Zeppelins, which drop bombs on innocent non-combatants, or for submarines that sink merchant vessels without warning. The "tank" fights against soldiers only.

As One Man

We should like to print this story in letters of gold. It is of a colonel of the British front who wanted twenty men to face almost certain death. He called the whole company together, and made the situation clear to them. Then he asked for twenty volunteers to advance one pace. He loved his men, and it was almost more than he could bear. He closed his eyes to keep back the tears, and when he opened them the men stood in exactly the same formation. He was pained. "Is there not one volunteer?" he asked, and a little sergeant stepped forward at salute. "Everyone has advanced one pace, sir," he said.

Wife: John, I met a woman today I hadn't seen for years.

John: Did she know you?

Wife: Yes, she recognized me by this old hat. Then the silence became oppressive.

"Comrades," said the Kaiser to his soldiers on the Somme, one day last July, "it is your especial privilege to fight against the English, which means that you are fighting against a nation that has sworn to destroy Germany." He went on to sing the chant of hate in the old, nearly forgotten strain; to excite his men against the British as their "one foe, and one alone." He rehearsed the old story about how the English had plotted and unloosed the war, while pretending friendship, and he concluded:

"Your duty is to break the English offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany."

The British have not yet been reduced to despair, nor are they suing for peace, says the New York Times, which proceeds to pay the following tribute to Britain and the British:

"Where the British had been pushing the Germans back by the yard, they are now pushing them back by the mile. It is not due to any lull in the German defence, either, for the Associated Press reports show that the Kaiser's men are doing their best, which all the world now knows to be a doughty best. The Germans are being beaten back because they cannot stand. Some of the scientific German critics reported that the new British army was not the equal of the old one, almost wiped out at the beginning of the war. If this is true the old army must have been superhuman; or perhaps the scientific German critics are wrong."

"The nature of the ground makes no difference; when they occupy advantageous crests the British drive the Germans before them, and then descend and fight on slopes with the same result. Everywhere the Germans give way before them, not because they have weakened their resistance for strategic reasons, but because after fighting their hardest there is nothing left for them to do. Over their wonderful defences goes the new British invention, born of necessity, the armored car that can ride over chasms. But it is not any scientific invention that has driven the Germans back; it is the manhood of the United Kingdom and its colonies, maligned by stay-at-home critics for two years and now giving a terrific answer."

"England will fight to the last Frenchman." "Everybody fights but John Bull." What has become of those comfortable slurs from easy chairs and typewriter desks? It was so easy to make them, while a democratic nation with a little army, caught unprepared because its people had been afraid of "militarism," was seeing its reviled soldiers die in vain. It has taken that democratic nation long to raise an army equal to Germany's under fire, but no longer than it would take another democratic and unmilitary nation—say, for instance, the nation from which so many of those easy slurs have come.

"The 'contemptible British army' has become the terrible British army. In vain the Kaiser stirred his men to prove once more that Germany is invincible." Before the slow British the Germans are giving miles where they once gave yards. "Your duty is to break the English offensive," but the duty is unfulfilled, and it is the German defensive which is being broken. It will give way faster soon, for the rate of speed of an advance like this does not remain stationary; it bears compound, not simple, interest. That has already been proved by yards which became miles. When a mile is taken today three miles may be taken soon, five miles after that. There is nothing mysterious in this. The inner defences are not as strong as the outer ones and become less so the further the invaders go; and as the speed of the advance increases it becomes more and more difficult to strengthen the last defences, because there is not so much time to perfect them. There will soon be no need for the French to destroy their own cities, because they and the British will be going so fast that they can be taken without that.

"The French have had praise, deserved and plentiful, for their heroism. It is well to spare a little for the creation of the dead Kitchener, irresistible in its might, prodigious in its courage, terrible avenging on the Germans or the sneers of neutrals."

"Why are meat and eggs so expensive?"

"Possibly," replied the man who thinks it's his duty to answer every question, "because they're among the few articles of food that can't be imitated in a factory."

Victim: What has happened? Where am I?

Doctor: You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident, but cheer up—you will recover.

Victim: How much?

Brilliant Work of British Airmen

By the London Times Correspondent at the British Headquarters

Up to the very limits that the weather makes possible, our airmen continue their gallant and successful work. Most eloquent on this subject is an extract from a letter written by and captured on a prisoner:

"Each of us crouches in a little hole that he has dug out for himself as a protection against possible splinters and stares at nothing but the sky and the black wall of the trench. . . . and the airmen circle over us and try to do some damage, but only enemy ones, for a German airman will not dare to come here—far too much afraid—only behind the front a great crowd, and here not one makes an appearance."

Another prisoner, a well-educated man, discussed our air supremacy freely, maintaining that it was not owing to any inferiority in the German machines or men, but only to the great extent of front which they had to cover, both in the east and west, while machines had also to be sent to the Balkans and to assist the Turks.

Eloquent again is one of our own reports upon the subject: "Fifteen indecisive combats took place, but the hostile machines for the most part descended as soon as engaged." And this experience occurs again and again. The German tactics, indeed, are very different from the days in which they used to sail in the upper air, to wait for our men and attack them from above as they came over. Now the enemy, still keeping well on his side of the lines, tries to do what observation he does from low altitudes from which he can quickly get down to the ground.

As for the fruits of the bravery of our men, they are simply incalculable. There is never a day of good visibility, when, helped by aeroplane observation, our guns do not make a greater or smaller number of direct hits on enemy batteries and destroy and blow up ammunition pits. Again and again, also, the air observation has guided them to break up counter-attacks which might otherwise have been serious, and to find and scatter columns of men or transport on the road.

Motoring Comes High

\$1,180,000,000 Spent on Motoring Each Year by American People

According to the Scientific American, the number of automobiles in use in the United States has reached the 2,000,000 mark. The estimate continues that about 8,000,000 people in this country enjoy the luxurious pleasure of motoring.

To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires, at the very least, 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline at a cost of about \$130,000,000. The estimated cost of 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil is put at \$8,000,000. Further it is believed that 12,000,000 tires worth not less than \$16 each adds \$192,000,000 to the total yearly expense of motoring. Accessories and extra comforts are estimated at \$50 a car, totalling \$100,000,000. The item of garage charges on short tours, exclusive of gas and oil, is put at \$100 per car, or \$200,000,000. Repairs made necessary by wear, tear and accident, tire troubles not included, are approximated at \$50 per car a year, or \$100,000,000.

In summing up his estimate, the editor or expert who is responsible for these figures, states that the total running expenses for all cars in use is about \$730,000,000. Add thereto, he continues, the value of 600,000 new cars purchased during the year, at an average price of \$750, or \$450,000,000, and we get the immense total of \$1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on the sport of motoring.

In the estimate no allowance has been made for the expense of hiring a chauffeur, automobile insurance and various other requisites. It is quite apparent that the total expenditure would be greatly in excess of this estimate.

A New Wheat to Be Introduced

Dr. Saunders, chief cerealist, Canadian Dominion Government, well known as the man who produced the now famous variety of wheat known as "Marquis"—one of the earliest-maturing and heavy yielding hard spring wheats in existence, which has won more big grain prizes than any other kind—as well as another very early variety known as "Prelude," stated, in an interview at Lethbridge, that he hopes soon to introduce another new kind. It is beardless, and will ripen about one week ahead of Marquis and will give about seven-eighths of the average yield of Marquis.

Problem of War Crosses

The French Government has awarded 120,000 War Crosses since the creation of the decoration. Of these, 16,000 have been given in the course of the present war. The Chamber of Deputies has decided to create a distinctive sign to be worn by those who have won the cross while facing death. The fact that thousands of non-combatants have received the coveted bit of metal and ribbon is considered unfair to the others. A special commission was formed to sort out and award the new insignia to those really entitled to it.

Marketing of Grain

Over Three Thousand Elevators in Western Canada, with a Total Capacity of 151,738,000 Bus.

Most of the grain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' co-operative organizations, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points are a number of large terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, one of which is a Dominion Government elevator, and Government terminal elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss either through dishonesty, unfairness or financial embarrassment of the dealer. There are few stations in Western Canada at which there are not one or more elevators. There are altogether 3,037 elevators in Western Canada, with a total capacity of 151,738,000 bushels.

The farmer may deliver his wheat to the elevator and receive cash for it, or, if he thinks the market likely to rise, he may store his wheat in the elevator and secure a storage ticket showing that he is entitled to a stated number of bushels of wheat of a certain grade. This enables him to sell his wheat when the market is most favorable. Or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

An Age of Luxury

When Thrift is Sacrificed for Luxury it is a Day of Evil Foreboding

An age of luxury is always an age of decadence, writes John A. Schleicher in Leslie's. When the simple life is given up temptation begins.

When a man or a woman sacrifices thrift for the love of luxury it is a day of evil foreboding, for the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent.

A taste for luxurious food and drink is followed by a desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels, things that add nothing essentially to comfort or the joy of living.

The story of the decadent nations is always the same. When the simple life was abandoned an era of luxury set in and extravagance drained the nation's resources.

Right living went the way of plain living. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

A luxurious nation finds its resources swept away, its patriotism sacrificed to effeminacy and its physical well-being to the common vices of mankind.

Thoughtful men in this day of abnormal prosperity are endeavoring to impress the lesson of thrift on the American people, but the drift is all the other way, here and everywhere. It has always been so.

It is a situation full of danger and the oft-repeated warning is given in the hope that some may listen and profit, though many scoff and suffer.

The lecturer was most emphatic upon the point. "It is to the pioneers of big movements—the men who are always in the forefront—that the honor of this fair country of ours belongs."

At the close of the lecture an old woman approached him and shook hands, thanking him for speaking so kindly of her son.

"I think you have made a mistake. I don't know your son, and I cannot have mentioned his name tonight," said the lecturer.

"Yes you did. My son is one of those pioneers of big movements."

"Oh, I see. And what is your son, madam?"

"What is he?" the proud mother asked, in a surprised tone. "Man, he walks in front of the new steam roller with a red flag."

Standing in front of one of Peterson's pictures were several young women. One young woman who was gazing at the picture ardently, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, if I only knew the artist who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, stepping forward with great delight at the evident prospect of being taken up by the social set. "I am the artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly winning smile, "then in that case won't you please tell me the name of the dressmaker who made that perfectly stunning frock your model wore?"

A peaceable looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence.

"Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" said the examining officer.

Patrick singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," he said.

"Me?" exclaimed the policeman.

"Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years, and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

Woman Novelist

Tells of the War

Mrs. Atherton Returns After Four Months' Tour of French Front

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, novelist, is back in New York after a four months' tour of the French front, where she got as far as Nancy and was really under fire, although not in the actually dangerous zone. By courtesy of the French government she was given a military automobile in which to make her inspection. She is convinced that the war will end in favor of the Allies by May or June, and said that Russia is expected to go straight through to Berlin, where terms will be dictated to the German Emperor and where England and France will not influence the severity of these terms.

"The devastation of the country is complete," Mrs. Atherton said, "and partly unnecessary, for the Germans partly destroyed villages that they had passed through when they were advancing and tore to pieces and burned the remnants when they were forced back by the drive of the Allies on the west front."

"The atrocities of the Germans cannot be told. They cannot be whispered. They cannot be photographed. For they are beyond the power of any of these to describe."

Nature Exemplified In the Psalms

The Greatest Masterpiece of Literature Throughout the Ages

As a student of the Psalms, the writer will give a few impressions formed by him in reference to nature as contained within these sacred songs.

In the Book of Psalms, to the world has been given the works of the greatest master of literature throughout the ages. Indeed, there are phrases contained in his language which indelibly impress the reader with the majesty of utterance. The references of the Psalmist to the earth and that contained therein may be said to enter into his writings with the eighth, a Psalm which for beauty of expression stands paramount. In the first verse of this song, the excellence of God's name in the universe is forcibly impressed upon mankind. The 19th Psalm, at verse one, declares the firmament as demonstrative of an infinite handiwork, and the pith of the entire Biblical tenet concerning Almighty possession is here contained. A Creator supreme in authority over the great waters is spoken of in Psalm 29. Again, we perceive allusion to His potentiality in the 33rd writing. The language of David as recorded in the 46th, the Psalm of Confidence, is regarded by Biblical scholars the masterpiece of the Israelite's efforts. The mammalian creation as recipient of God's forethought is declared in verses 10 and 11 of the 50th writing. We may describe Psalm 65 the "husbandman's melody," a title not without application to the 72th, and even the strength of chariot and horse are repudiated in Psalm 76. For grandeur of representative utterance toward the seas, verse 19 of chapter 77 is without equivalent in superb literary phrasing. The 93rd likewise bears reference to the great waters, and verse 5 of Psalm 95 also refers to this feature. Earth, hills, clouds, darkness are enumerated in the 97th. A potential promise that the world shall not be moved is written in Psalm 99. An enlightenment of especial characteristic is recorded in the 104th, which speaks of the source from whence man's natural requirements emanate. The omnipotence of the Creator above the wings of the storm are described in sublime phrasing in Psalm 107. The Almighty in the posture of humility, as He beholds the things of earth, is contained in the 113th. A world's formative material is alluded to in the Psalms following; the earth as a gift to the children of men is recipient of corroboration in the 115th. The language of Psalm 134 enforces veracity that the creation of the world alone proceeds from God. The fallacy of mankind in attempting obscurity through Divine vision through natural resources is pronounced in the 139th; in Psalm 147 are two verses which may be cited the distributory document of God's benevolent attitude to the sons of men. Active, passive of the entire creation, are enjoined to uplift the voice in exultant strain to the Lord in the 148th; and in the last verse of the Psalmist's writings all, everything in possession of breath, receive the Divine mandate to be in unison in praising their Maker.

The human being who fails to comprehend in the Book of Psalms all that is noble, inspiring, sublime in a world's literature, must inevitably fail to discover an equivalent emanating from any source whatsoever. A Psalm may be read every day throughout the year, yet there will remain some feature still to be observed. The grandeur of expression throughout the writings is so infinite in depth and construction that mankind in all ages of the world will remain in amazement at the language contained in the Psalmist's work. — J. D. A. Evans.

"Do you think contentment is a blessing?"

"It depends on the kind of contentment. If your contentment is due to the fact that you have about everything you want, it is highly desirable."

Parson: Yes, on one occasion I married four couples in a quarter of an hour. Quick work, wasn't it?

Nautical Young Lady: Yes, rather, sixteen knots an hour!

Sexton I: Do you have matins at your church?

Sexton II: No, we have oilcloth. — Pitt Panther.

Naval Supremacy

Great Britain is Taking No Chances on the Naval Question

At the first burst of the war, seemingly by some providential accident, Great Britain had the bulk of her fighting ships at the one critical spot, and the whole German naval force was instantly paralyzed, as far as immediate use was concerned. From that time on has continued a far greater shipbuilding contest than the wildest imagination could forecast, and in this contest England is hopelessly in the lead with practically every necessary condition in her favor. She has many times more men and money, far better facilities, and complete freedom of trade with the entire world for materials. She is building whole squadrons and small fleets of war vessels of various types. Within one week from the date of the Jutland fight she could have launched just twice the number of destroyers that she lost in that fight. Many more are on the ways and she is daily launching new boats of various classes.

Many of the boats now nearing completion are far superior to any vessel now afloat. A single battle cruiser, about completed is larger and far more powerful than the largest and most powerful super-Dreadnought afloat and speedier than the fastest cruiser.

But there is at least one class of "mystery" ships about which no one except the very inner circles knows anything definite. These are completely enclosed within high walls inside of the enormous naval yards. It is rumored that they are a totally new type of battleship, entirely outclassing the greatest super-dreadnoughts, armed with 20-inch guns capable of shooting projectiles of three-ton weight to a distance of 35 miles—death-dealing machines of unimaginable magnitude. England is taking no chances on the naval question.

Plenty of Officers

Over Two Thousand Officers in Canada Who Cannot Secure Attachments

It is estimated there are upwards of 2,000 infantry lieutenants in the Dominion who have taken their certificates and passed the school but who cannot secure attachments.

In addition there are a number of officers of higher ranks in the same predicament, while every month there return to Canada many supernumeraries from England to swell the ranks of the unattached.

Owing to the fact that very few new regiments are being authorized at present the problem of dealing with these two full battalions of young officers is a somewhat curious one.

A short time ago 500 unattached subalterns were sent overseas from Canada to England at the request of the Canadian authorities there. These men were utilized to fill the vacancies caused through the wastage among lieutenants at the front which was comparatively heavy.

No doubt more will be wanted, but the stock of qualified unattached lieutenants continues to grow and promises to increase so far as the unattached men of higher ranks are concerned. It is possible that they will have to be content to take a lieutenant's rank if they desire to see active service.

Extravagance Spells Failure

Every extravagance means so much money diverted from the prosecution of the war. Every extravagance means a corresponding failure to prepare ourselves for the economic battle that will follow the termination of the war. The nations which will emerge most triumphant from this colossal struggle—we are not speaking of the actual clash of arms, but of the whole clash of nations that will last as long as we and our children live—will be the nations that have made the heaviest sacrifices for the war. That is where the permanent greatness of France is secured. Every indulgence now means a longer war and reduced power of offensive after the war. If we can lay fast hold of those very obvious truths in examining the history of the second year of the war, then we shall face the future in a spirit of yet more robust hope and confidence.—Editorial in The Times of India.

New Recruiting Regulations

The new plan which is now under consideration by the Dominion Government to stimulate recruiting through a national service committee will call for close co-operation between those in charge of the actual recruiting and those directing the output of munitions and the employment of labor for the manufacture of munitions.

The new body which is to have charge of the work will be representative of all Canada, probably of each military district, and while there will be close local supervision of recruiting, there will also be a general supervision based upon a comprehensive plan.

Parson: Yes, on one occasion I married four couples in a quarter of an hour. Quick work, wasn't it?

Nautical Young Lady: Yes, rather, sixteen knots an hour!

Sexton I: Do you have matins at your church?

Sexton II: No, we have oilcloth. — Pitt Panther.

The Reason for The Somme Offensive

Operations Have Been Carried on for the General Good of the Allied Cause

Critics are accustomed to hear themselves called pessimists when their shafts hit the mark. But they do harm when they run about, as many do now, asking what is the profit of our expensive achievements on the Somme, and why should we not save up our armies for the offensive of next year, or the year after, or Heaven knows when. The profit has been, let us repeat, that we have compelled neutrals to understand that we are going to win; that we have killed many Germans, which is the only known means of ending the war; that we have relieved Verdun, which was hard pressed; that we have thrown Germany everywhere upon the defensive; and that we have made an end of the shuttle-and-loom strategy of Falkenhayn, and have prevented the Germans from terminating the triumphs of our Russian allies. But this we had to do, and who among us would have accepted the mission of going to Paris last June, or to Rome, and of saying that we were sorry, but on the whole we preferred to wait until 1917, when all our men under the Service acts and our munitions from the factories had reached our armies in the field?

Naturally it would have suited us and Russia best to wait and to get on with our building, but in allied operations it is the general good which rules, and those who look to one sector alone are in the old rut and are false to the principles of the unity of fronts.—By the Military Correspondent of the London Times.

New Economic Entente

Alliance for Peace Against Inroads of the Huns

"The political re-modelling which will follow after the war should be accompanied by a veritable economic revolution," writes Raphael-Georges Levy, member of the French Institute. "The Allies will no longer be foolish enough to leave the greater part of their commerce in the hands of the enemy. They have discovered that they can supply each other mutually with all the raw materials and manufactured goods which they formerly received from Germany and Austria. They know that the 800 million human beings who inhabit France, England, Russia, Japan, Belgium and Serbia with their colonies form an immense field of consumers, capable of absorbing the entire production of the Allies."

"It will be a difficult and exceedingly laborious task to arrange their future custom policy, but this work will be insignificant in comparison with the combined effort they are now making on land and sea. The essential thing will be to approach this part of our common task in a broad-minded and liberal manner and always keep the goal in sight which must be reached to seal the military compact, concluded in the fact of the German danger, by a close and definitive economic entente. In the field, too, as on the battle-field we are sure of victory."

Inexhaustible Reserves

German Expert Says Russia Can Continue War For Ever

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, in a long article written by a military expert, admits that the hope of a breakdown of Russia for lack of reserves will never be realized. The writer concludes that the Czar has human material enough to continue the war almost for ever.

"At the beginning of the war Russia had 172,000,000 inhabitants," the expert says. "This means the population of the Russian Empire was almost three times as large as that of Germany. The annual increase in Russia amounts to more than two million souls, against 900,000 in Germany. Under these conditions the Czar has more than one million new soldiers at his disposal every year, while the recruits in Germany only number 450,000 at best."

"With the enormous birth rate of 47 per thousand inhabitants, Russia is able to keep her army at its present strength for an unlimited time even if more than a million soldiers should be killed, totally disabled, or captured in a year. For Germany the loss of a million men per year means a serious weakening of the army, because only 450,000 men can be replaced."

"The exhaustion of the man power of Russia is out of the question, but the breakdown of the colossal will surely come as soon as England and France are no longer able to furnish the enormous sums of money needed by the Czar."

Ancients Insured Crops

The rural Indians of Peru still believe in "paying the Incas," for fear that their crops will fail if the ancient observances are neglected. Burnt offerings of drugs and aromatic plants are still made, and small images are buried in the fields for the benefit of the crops and the herds. Such are the stone carvings, called mullu, or pidras de Charasani, that are still sold in the native market of La Paz, Bolivia.—National Geographic Magazine.



20c

a Bottle
while
it
lasts



Lan-
terns
85c

Come
Early
and
avoid
the
rush

EVERYTHING
in the line of
HARDWARE
and
FURNITURE

IMPORTANT NEWS

OUR TIME IS LIMITED

Stock Must be Reduced to
\$7,000.00 Within 15 Days

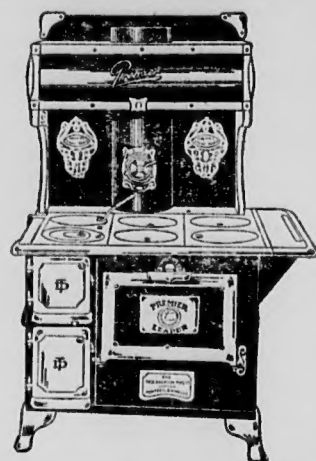
Bargains while we are with you

Terms Cash

MOFFAT Ranges

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

We would like all accounts due us to be paid
by November 10th, 1916



Going
at ... **\$32.00**

Never was there a bargain
like this. Good all round
serviceable stove

YOUR LAST CHANCE
to buy goods at rock
bottom prices

Flour is Good Buying at Present Prices

We have just unloaded a car of **MODEL FLOUR** which we are selling at **\$4.50 per 100 lbs.** This price is 30c per 100 below today's wholesale price. Buy your supply now for the winter and you will save money.

With the advances in the price of Grain, feed prices have also advanced. We had bought a car of Bran before the last raise, which we are selling at **\$4.00 per ton---under mill price.**

Our price is per 100 lbs. **\$1.40**, per ½ ton **\$13.50**, per ton **\$26.00**

These prices are for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

WE HAVE A LARGE SUPPLY OF STOCK SALT ON HAND

Our price in bbl's. **\$3.25**, 50 lb. bags **75c** Rock Salt, per 100 lbs. **1.85**

SMOKED MEATS

Burn's Peameal Backs, per lb.	25c
Burn's Peameal Shoulders, per lb.	23c
Burn's Side Bacon, per lb.	25c
Bologna, per lb.	15c
Pork Sausage, 2 lbs.	25c
Roast Pork, per lb.	40c
Boiled Ham, per lb.	40c
Smoked Kippers, 2 lbs.	25c

BISCUITS

Wood Box Soda Biscuits	\$1.50
Fancy Mixed Biscuits, per lb.	25c
Ginger Snaps, 2 lbs. for	25c
Graham Wafers, per pkg.	10c

GROCERIES

Fresh Ground Coffee, 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Tuxedo Coffee, per lb.	45c
9 Cans Salmon for	\$1.00
10 lb. Box Prunes	\$1.25
10 lb. Box Peaches	\$1.10
5 lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	75c
2½ lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	40c
1 lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	20c

SOAPS

Golden West Soap, 12 bars	45c
Sunlight Soap, 23 bars	\$1.00
Gold Soap, 11 bars	50c
Toilet Soap, 6 bars	25c
Hard Water Soap, 4 bars	25c

FRUITS

Eating Apples, per box	\$1.90
Cooking Apples, per box	\$1.90
Bananas, per dozen	30c
Oranges, per dozen	50c
Cranberries, 2 lbs.	35c

VEGETABLES

Celery, 2 lbs.	25c
Onions, per 100 lbs.	\$3.00
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	25c
Cabbage, 100 lbs.	\$2.00

All our stock of Winter Dry Goods, Underwear, Sweaters, Ready-made Clothing, Overshoes, Gum Rubbers, Etc., is lined up ready for your inspection.

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42

Are Canada's Forests Doomed?

A Few Seasons Like 1910 Will End Them

WHEN Providence was planning this continent it would seem that the thing was done on a big, broad scheme. The plains, and the prairies, and the gladed country were intended to supply the central plains with timber and minerals, fish, and game; to conserve the water and stimulate rains. It would seem that civilization arrived here just a little before it was ripe, butting in about four hundred years too soon. It came without railways, without steam, without electricity, without knowledge, and without sense. Had the white men stayed at home in Europe and developed things there in their own country, America might have been explored in a few years from now by airship, and the short-sighted heroisms of the pioneers, those blundering sacrifices, those blind struggles with the wilderness, those costly mistakes—would never have needed to happen. As it was, however, the white man landed in a wooded country and conceived it his duty to "clear the forests." He knew nothing of the continental plan.

The prairies were far away. The airship era was not due for four hundred years. Even railways were a dream as yet undreamed. So the pilgrims, and the habitants, and the Quakers, and the Virginians, and the Highland Crofters, and the rest, settled in the seaboard forests and along the wooded banks of the St. Lawrence, and the tree-smothered shores of the Great Lakes. And having laudable ambitions to farm, they proceeded to chop, burn, and strenuously destroy the thick, upstanding forest. They have been universally praised for doing this by their descendants, up-to-date, but the time has come for a change in the sentimental tide. Their pernicious example has been glorified too long. The processes of destruction which they inaugurated have been maintained and augmented more or less enthusiastically ever since. It is time to think it over and begin again. The Province which exported the life of its soil in the shape of hardwood ashes to make soap and fertilizer for the Yanks, takes it very seriously now when a strike of the coal miners is declared away down in Pennsylvania. "Those illimitable bush lots of hardwood are nearly done." The cook house stove is no longer fed on bird's eye maple and split walnut. Even white oak has grown scarce in the wood pile. "Logging bees have been superseded by private sessions with the cinder sifter."

In old Ontario the barehanded pioneer wrestled with the woods and burnt them up by the simple and heroic methods of a primitive day. New Ontario

is bigger. Machinery has been called into the service. A railway locomotive can shoot more sparks into a pinery and spread more hell-fire in one short, hot, try night in July than a poor Canada Company settler in the Huron Tract or a United Empire Loyalist along the Ontario or the Erie front could set out in a whole summer.

Railways themselves, mind you, are modest about their ability in this matter. They are willing to yield first place in the rivalry of their old friend "spontaneous combustion." But some people are beginning to believe that "Old Spon" is a faker. Nobody ever yet actually saw him combust, while as for a railway—all you need to do is to watch a heavy train climb a North Shore grade some night, when the fire-works will show up in the dark.

Shooting red hot soft coal cinders into a pinery during certain times of the year is about as healthy as passing alcohol to an Indian. Each is so pitifully powerless and so hopelessly predisposed. Previous to the year 1845 the Province of Ontario seems to have been, practically speaking, unbroken virgin forest. To be sure, a large amount of square timber had been taken out of the Ottawa Valley, where lumbering began in 1806, and from the lower waters of the Trent. And the settlers along the "front" and in the peninsula had begun to clear their farms and burn the heavy growth of hardwood. But considering the province as a whole as defined to-day, from the Lakes to James Bay, from the Ottawa to the Albany—the bush was virtually intact.

About the year 1845, however, a fire started on the Minnesota boundary near Grand Portage on Lake Superior and swept westward to Rainy Lake, where this last big fire of 1910 was blazing the other day. Thousands of square miles of beautiful pine on both sides of the line were destroyed in this fire and to this day the lands have not yet started to reproduce it. You can see the great blackened pine stubs rearing like tombstone monuments amid the lighter growth of spruce and birch which has succeeded, or lying like prostrate giants on the ground amid the brush and the saplings.

In 1855, the year the first American canal opened at the Sault, the range of the Huron North Shore from Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie was a green, unbroken forest of mixed spruce and pine and other woods with scarcely a brule for at least 40 miles back from the lake. Fires have since destroyed 50 per cent. of that North Shore range. In the year noted a fire ran from Lady Evelyn Lake in the Temagami District for 200 miles along the height of land to Michipicoten on Lake Superior. Incidentally it licked up its way eastward as far as Lake Temiscamingue and followed up the Montreal from Bay Lake to its source. The Temagami Pine Reserve is a little corner of the country that this fire of 1855 providentially skipped, together with a great deal that it didn't.

Up at Bear Island Mrs. Turner tells quite a story about this fire. An Indian chief on Lake Temagami started it the year the shantymen reached the mouth of the Jacko at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue.

It seems he had been a witness of the devastation wrought by the Lumber Jacks. He had seen how they invaded the trapping grounds down below without regard to the old laws, the old boundaries, or the old rights; how they destroyed the sanctity of the woods, killed out or scared away the game, broke down the beaver dams, and played "rough house" generally with the whole place. Worse than that, he had seen the debauching of the Indian women and the spread of the whiskey habit among the young men which had always accompanied the advent of the "wild woods rovers" into a new district. He determined that square timber would never tempt the shanty boys into the Temagami. On the day that he heard the square-timber men had reached the foot of Temiscamingue he set out fire in a huckleberry marsh. They were getting too close. By his stern hand was thus devastated in 1855 more than 2,000 square miles of splendid pine timber land, which has since grown up in pulp woods only.

Four years previous to this, however, the first really bad local fire in the Ottawa Valley had begun at the mouth of the Bonnechere and run over the "Big Yellow Pine Country." This fire was caused by a very simple means—the burning paper wad from a musket fired off by a river driver. It is often these simple spontaneous little things that do the damage, however. In 1860 a trapper's smudge set the townships of Gnowden and Glamorgan in Haliburton on fire, and the upper branch of the Trent goes by the name Burnt River on the maps of the present day.

In 1864, in the month of August, a fire broke out on the north shore of Lake Huron at Thessalon, and another at the mouth of the French. These fires spread each way, and, traveling far inland, met near Sudbury. Seven years afterwards the ramblings of this fire, together with the deadfall and the dry rubbish on the ground, served as tinder and kindling for the awful conflagration of 1871, when 2,000 square miles were laid absolute waste, and millions and millions of pine returned to the elements in ashes and smoke. This fire of '71 is said to have eaten right into the bogs and swamps, drying up the natural fire breaks which had saved part of the country seven years before, and sweeping it with destruction clean and complete. From the Magnetawan to the Kaministiquia was more or less burned that summer. The main fire followed up the valley of the French, spreading to the neighboring townships on the south, all heavy with pine. At Lake Nipissing

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

it swung around the west and north shores to the Sturgeon River, ascending that stream some distance and turning west over the divide. It crossed the Wahnepeitae and crept up to the head waters of the Spanish, up the Vermilion, westward to the head of the Mississauga and down that stream for fully fifty miles.

The season of '71 was a scorcher, with little or no rain. The Canadian Pacific survey parties were locating the north shore, and fires seemed to "combustiate" spontaneously all the way from Nipissing to Port William. An axe man "combustiated" one of them worrying at a wasp's nest with a fire brand. He and Surveyor Beatty's whole party had to run for it and only saved their lives by spending considerable time in the ice-cold cover of a spring water stream. Six of the pack men were caught by this "combustiation," however, and burned to death.

In 1868, one of the finest pineries that ever grew in the Ottawa Valley was destroyed by the fire of the Bissett's Creek country on the Petawawa. Two years later the famous Opeongo Lake district (now in the Park) was baptized and bathed with flames, and in 1876 the country from the Petawawa to Bonnechere was devastated following one of these spontaneous pieces of carelessness—this time on the part of a lumber drive cook.

The best white pine that we have left in the province of Ontario to-day consists of the remnants of these Ottawa and Trent Valley fires. The Temagami pine is smaller. The Georgian Bay pine is smaller. Away out on the Minnesota boundary in the Rainy River district, the Pigeon limits and the Quetico Reserve contain some good pine, but it is doubtful if we shall ever see such magnificent trees or such splendid white pine logs and square timber as was destroyed in the eastern counties forty odd years ago. This Petawawa, Bonnechere, and Trent Valley pine was the stuff they "made" the square timber from, hewing it with broad axes nearly 12 inches down the bit, banding it up into cribs, and floating to Quebec, where the English and Norwegian ships used to crowd the timber coves, waiting to load up and take it across. The logs were hewed flat-sided, so as to lie closer and save room in the holds of the ocean vessels and preclude the danger of rolling.

This timber of the big yellow pine district and the lower Trent is comparable only to the famous "Cork" pine of the Saginaw, in Michigan, and cannot be equalled anywhere in Ontario to-day.

In 1877 much of Parry Sound and Muskoka was burned. Fire after fire of smaller areas have succeeded. In 1891, sixty miles of timber was "combusted" along the C.P.R. In 1896 the same territory caught fire again, and the ruin spread over the height of land as far as Flying Post, a Hudson Bay Company station away down the Metagami. Mr. J. F. Whitson of the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests, and Mines was an eye witness of this fire. In three days the shores of Bisco and Ramsay Lakes were swept for thirty miles, the country between those lakes and the headwaters of the Mississauga burned—more than 30 miles—and for seventy miles to the north there was hardly enough green brush left to make a one-night balsam bed. Even the soil was gone. That one "spontaneous combustion" destroyed a million and a quarter acres of living forest.

The "\$100,000,000" fire in Northern Minnesota and Rainy River was by no means the first one in that country. Besides the holocaust of 1845, Northern Minnesota and the Rainy River Valley were burned out in 1894, when one hundred and forty six people lost their lives.

Since 1894 we have had fires of more or less extent in various places—in the Algonquin Park, where the Canada Atlantic was put through, on the C.P.R. on the Canadian Northern, on the "P

I OWE MY LIFE TO GIN PILLS

If you want to see a happy woman, just call on Mrs. Mollie Dixon, 59 Hoskin Ave., West Toronto.

"After ten years of suffering from Kidney Disease, I believe I owe my life to Gin Pills. Before I began using Gin Pills my back ached so much that I could not put on my shoes, but after taking three boxes of Gin Pills these troubles are all gone. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimonial to the grand reputation of Gin Pills."

"Mrs. M. Dixon."

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. (Dept. R.P.), Toronto Ont.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

There's Flavor in CANAWELLA TEA

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

THE RACKING PAINS OF RHEUMATISM

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood—Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Which Act Directly On the Blood

Rheumatism will rack you just as long as there is acid in the blood to cause rheumatism. That's the whole trouble—acid in the blood. Cold, damp weather may start the pains going but it is not the cause. That is rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the blood. Years ago when medical science did not know as much about the complaint as to-day, rheumatic sufferers were given something to rub on the swollen, tender joints. Some people who do not know any better still adhere to the old fashioned way, but it does not cure their rheumatism—and never will.

When the acid is driven from the blood the rheumatism is gone—it's cured. The thing is to get the right medicine to drive the acid out. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured more cases of rheumatism than any other disease except anaemia. They do this because they enrich the blood supply, thus toning up the system to a point where the rheumatic acid is expelled through the natural channels and the trouble disappears. They were intended to do this and they do it thoroughly. Mr. Henry O'Donoghue, Viscount, Sask., says: "About four years ago I came here from Scotland for the purpose of taking up land. Even at so recent a date as this the country was quite different from what it is to-day. Then the nearest shack to me was ten miles distant, and the nearest town much further away. In those days homesteading was not all sunshine, and in the spring of 1907 I contracted a severe cold. I had never been sick in my life before, and paid no attention to it. I was down with an attack of pleurisy and as the pains of this trouble began to leave me those of rheumatism set in, and my sufferings were something terrible. Help was sent for, but it did me no good, nor did the medicine given me have any effect, and for five months I was confined to the house. Then one day I had an unexpected visit from my brother who came from Australia, and whom I had not seen for nine years. When he saw my condition he at once urged me to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he knew of a number of cases in which they had made marvellous cures in Australia. The result was he went to town and purchased six boxes, and before I had used the last box I was out working with my oxen and am now as healthy as any man in the province. For this I must thank the Pills and my brother's advice, and I strongly recommend the Pills to other rheumatic sufferers."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

D., on the Temiskaming and New Ontario, in the Nipigon District, where the transcontinental is going through, and probably every railway branch that enters the bush. A bush fire in Cobalt exploded a powder magazine in 1905, scaring all the people half to death and breaking nearly every window in the town.

Every summer when we smell smoke in the air and see the sun burn dull red, we are told in explanation the wind is in the northwest and bush fires are burning in New Ontario. Every summer come reports of forest fires which the rangers could neither cop with nor explain.

This last June fires were reported in Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts and they have been blazing and smouldering more or less ever since. The Pigeon River Lumber Company camps were scorched and they had to take their horses out of the limits. One teamster was complaining that while he was saving his team, he lost ten dollars worth of clothes.

It seems that the fire got so close to the camp while the men were away that the cook and the foreman rushed into the sleeping camp to rescue the men's wardrobes. They grabbed up armfuls of socks, shirts, pants, blankets, and coats and threw them into the Pigeon River. The fire never reached quite to the camp, but the rapids took the clothes away down stream.

Seeing a newly arrived stranger from Lake Superior, the French teamster.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Your Druggist Will Tell You
Mullins Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Gets rid of It. Try Mullins in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Sore Eyelids and Granulations.

who had never ceased to mourn his loss, made anxious enquiries "first crack out of the box."

"Did you find my pants down der on Lac Supérieur?" demanded he eagerly. "By gee, I save my team for the company. But I lose my cles! I don't like dat. Dat's too moche fire altogether. I got ten dollars' wort' of good cles' down dat river. I guess I'll have to walk to Pigeon Bay 'fore I find dem pants."

The Pigeon River Lumber Company had their crews in all summer cutting burned timber and skidding blackened logs. If they waited till fall the worms would get into the trees and the logs would be spoiled.

The last fire is some distance to the west, but in practically the same district. The Pigeon and the Rainy Rivers rise in the same range.

In this country west of Lake Superior, on the Canadian side alone, during the summer of 1910 just closing, Ontario has lost more pine, tier, and pulp than the companies there operating have cut in the last twenty years!

Naturally the question arises—are our forests doomed? Is there no way of heading off inevitable fate and saving our priceless heritage from the inferno?

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs

No better cigarette the world over than



Human Nature After a Battle

Fighting Spirit, Humor and Tales of Desperate Bravery

There were Highlanders there, so "fey" after their fierce fighting that they went about with their bayonets, prodding imaginary Germans, and searching empty dugouts as though the enemy were crowded there. The ground was strewn with dead, and from ruined trenches and piles of broken bricks there came the awful cries of wounded men.

"There were many wounded—Germans as well as British—and our men tended them with a heroic self-sacrifice which is described with reverence and enthusiasm by many officers and men. It was a chaplain attached to the South Africans who fought so desperately and so splendidly in "Devil's Wood." This "padre" came up to a dressing station established in the one bit of ruin which could be used for shelter and applied himself to the wounded with a spiritual devotion that was utterly fearless.

In order to get water for them, and the means of making tea, he went many times to a well which was a danger spot marked down by German snipers, who shot our men, agonized with thirst, as though they were tigers going down to drink. They are justified according to the laws of war, but it was a cruel business. There was one German officer there, in a shell hole, not far from the well, who sat with his revolver handy to pick off any men who ventured to the well, and he was a dead shot.

But he did not shoot the padre. Something in the fine figure of that chaplain, his disregard of all the bullets snapping about him, the tireless, fearless way in which he crossed a street of death in order to help the wounded, held back the trigger finger of the German officer and he let him pass.

He passed many times untouched by bullets or machine-gun fire, and he went into its worst places, which were pits of horror, carrying hot tea, which he had made from the well water, for men in agony because of their wounds and thirst. They were officers who told me the story, though the padre was not theirs, and their generous praise was not hard to hear.

"Afterwards I went among the men—all these Peter Pans—who came from all parts of Scotland and the north of England, so that their speech is not easy to a man from the south. They were talking of German snipers and German shells, of all that they had suffered and done, and the boiler-maker, their comic turn, was egged on to say outrageous things which caused roars of laughter from the crowd. The language of the boiler-maker on the subject of Germans and the pleasures of war would be quite unprintable, but the gist of it was full of virtue and suited the philosophy of these Coeur-de-Lion, who were grinning round him.

It is the philosophy of our modern knights, who take more risks in one day than their forebears in a lifetime, and find a grim and sinister humor in the worst things of war.—Exchange.

Consequences of the War

Credited to General Joffre in an Interview in the Atlantic Monthly

"It is strangely interesting to see the results as they now begin to show themselves of Germany's hatred of those countries which she has forged into a league against her. We must never forget what Germany has taught us all. When she began the war, France was given over to things unworthy of her. She seemed to have forgotten her aspiration and her destiny. See her now, purified and made new. She has saved her own soul. Then England, whom Germany hates most of all. She had grown light-minded, unstable, a prey to civil discord. Now she is unified and made whole. Her young men will begin life anew, and the nation will take on the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Think of Italy, after fifty years, fulfilling the visions of Mazzini and Cavour! And Russia—Russia to settle whose account Germany began this enormous war—will profit more from it than all the other countries of Europe combined. Not only has the Russian nation been reborn, but her material greatness will be vastly enhanced. No; whatever we may think of Germany, we must never forget all we have learned from her."

Immigrant Farmers in the West

Of the 283,472 persons in Western Canada (provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) who, at the last Canadian census (1911) gave their occupations as "agricultural," 188,658, or nearly three-quarters, were not born in Canada, but were immigrants. This is a considerably higher proportion than the rest of Canada, in which only 254,574 agricultural workers out of 933,574 (just over one-quarter) were of foreign birth. The majority of these foreign-born farmers are American.

The following unique epistle was picked up lately in the street: "Dear Bill,—The reason I didn't laff when you laft at me in the post office yesterday was becous I hev a bile on my face, and I can't laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I love you, Bill, bile or no bile, laff or no laff."

Wilhelmshaven Confidence

German Navy Still Safe and Confident Bottled Up in the Kiel Canal

Oswald F. Schuette, one of the Globe's representatives at Berlin and a correspondent persona grata to official Germany who has never been accused of pro-Ally bias, has been allowed to visit the German fleet—the first newspaper man allowed this privilege since the Skagerrak battle.

Mr. Schuette reports that the officers and men of the German fleet, tired of "watchful waiting," are eager to sail out and offer battle. He represents commanders and sailors as confident of success. New vessels have been added since the battle of Jutland three months ago.

The confidence of Wilhelmshaven is not shared by Berlin. This is a conclusion deducible from the fact that the fleet is kept close behind its protective screens. Jellicoe and Beatty are still dancing around on the outside daring their foes to come out. How the British feel about the outcome is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the French navy has not been called on for assistance. Berlin eulogizes the German fleet and continues to claim the British were whipped, but won't let the ships go out.

The general situation is such that a decisive naval victory would be of great value to Germany. Command of the seas would perhaps win the war. That no serious effort is made to assume such command can only be read as due to a belief that an attempt would fail. It is from the lack of movement of the German fleet rather than from descriptions of its spirit that one can learn what its masters really think.—New York Globe.

Air Raids a Failure

Statistics of Zeppelin Raids Demonstrate Futility of Kaiser's Air War

In the last two years there have been 41 Zeppelin raids on England—23 in 1915 and 18 in 1916, including the latest one.

In these raids three Zeppelins are taken as the average number and three tons of explosive and incendiary bombs allowed as missiles, supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea in the last two years.

The number of casualties aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it takes more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed.

Since the war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked; the real number is probably much larger. It is estimated that it costs at least \$250,000 to build a Zeppelin. This means that \$3,500,000 is the amount the Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone.

Lauds British Airmen

Frenchman Says Even the Germans Admit Enemy Superiority

This was how a French officer, just back from the Somme, described the British flying champion in the course of an interview with an English newspaper man. In admitting words he related how the British have wrested the mastery of the air from German fliers: "Your brave aviators," he said, "have come into their own at last, and France today salutes them as the lords of the air."

"Even the German fliers who have been captured by us have had the chivalry to admit that the British airmen have accomplished some noteworthy performances. Not only have your intrepid aviators flown far over the German defences and defied the anti-aircraft guns, but single-handed they have fought and beaten off as many as three and four Fokkers at a time."

"The German fliers, who months ago looked with contempt on your airmen, respect and admire them as the result of bitter experience. That great young British aviator who sent Captain Immelmann to his death has become a terror to the Boche. You ought to have him on all your picture postcards. Like all your men he is a real hero, and France is proud and gratified for their invaluable co-operation."

A Bargain

A farmer rushed up to the home of a country doctor in the village late one night and asked him to come at once to a distant farm-house.

The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer asked:

"How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here you are," said the farmer, handing over the money; "the blamed liveryman wanted five dollars to drive me home."

No neutral country is more affected by the war than Holland. She maintains an army of something like 300,000 soldiers to meet any crisis which may arise.

"What do you think of the political situation?"

"Don't bother me just now," replied Senator Sorghum. "I've to get out and talk. This is no time to think."

Good Enlistment in New Zealand

Government Contradicts Statement That Voluntary System Has Failed

The Secretary for the Colonies desires to give publicity to a communication received from the Government of New Zealand drawing attention to an article in the London press, which implied that the voluntary system had failed in New Zealand and therefore it was necessary to introduce compulsion, and an unfavorable influence was drawn as to the supply of men from New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government desires that the statements made should be contradicted. They point out that the voluntary system has not failed, but so as to be prepared for all eventualities before parliament meets next year, the New Zealand Government took the precaution of taking measures to maintain their obligations to the Imperial Government, but the powers of the bill have not so far been required. The minister adds that they have always avoided drawing comparisons between the efforts of New Zealand and those of other parts of the Empire, but have no reason to fear comparison with others in the matter of numbers dispatched under the voluntary system from New Zealand.

German Brutality

Gross Departures from the Law of Nations and the Dictates of Sanity

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany, when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, and in the meantime the summaries that are presented to the public already are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment.

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of sixteen states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some fifty comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L., in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L., where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

The practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

Actions Beyond Words

For some thousands of years at least the resources of language had been ahead of the possibilities of human action, but in this war, bringing out forces and sounding depths never imagined before, man's power of action, and, behind that, the play of his mind and soul, have wholly outstripped his capacity to utter. The conflict drags on and becomes more colossal, and is slow, and yet it is never for a moment monotonous. Its varieties are more astounding than its bulk. Habit tries to dull us to the chronic prodigy. We doubt whether many persons have yet pinched themselves when they are asked to realize that before the end of Armageddon all the nations engaged will have mustered from first to last more than forty million men in arms. The conception of space is, perhaps, easier, but even so it is difficult to conceive fighting areas stretching across lands and seas, mountains and plains, for thousands of miles.—London Observer.

A race riot happened in a southern town. The negroes gathered in one crowd and the whites in another. The whites fired their revolvers into the air and the negroes took to their heels. Next day a plantation owner said to one of his men:

"Sam, were you in that crowd that gathered last night?"

"Yassir."

"Did you run like the wind, Sam?"

"No, sir, I didn't. But I passed two others that was running like the wind."

A country couple were visiting London for the first time.

"My, John, what a lot of people!" exclaimed the wife.

"Yes, my dear," said her spouse, "I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. We might lose each other in this crowd."

The Disabled Hero

No Effort Too Great to Restore His Ability and Help Him to Secure Employment

There are already about 1,700 disabled soldiers now under treatment in Canada, and almost every week sees more of them arriving from the front.

Some of them, of course, are so seriously disabled that it is impossible for them to take up again their former occupations, or, at all events, to take them up again without the aid of artificial appliances and training in their use.

They are heroes, we say; but the glamor of heroism will not content them long. The same quality of self-respect that made them freely enlist will make them as eager to re-enlist in the peaceful work of the community that they have helped to preserve. The pensions that are due them will be an assistance, but never a substitute for an ordinary livelihood, in the days that lie before them.

Do we quite realize that our country till lately had no organized system established for fitting these men to return to civil life?

And do we realize the waste of good human material and ability that the country would suffer from, if they were left, untrained and unaided, to remain idle or to pick up any casual or temporary job they might happen to come across?

In France, skilled scientists are set apart by the Government to devote their whole time to directing and training the permanently disabled so that they may do the best for themselves.

The same problems in Canada are being met by the same wise control, and will be solved, we have every reason to hope, under the guidance of the Military Hospitals Commission.

It is the business of every true Canadian to help the Commission and its provincial auxiliaries by backing up its efforts to restore these men's capacity, and by helping to get them work they can do with profit to themselves and to the country.

Discipline

The Value of it in the Drilling and Training of Soldiers

When the Duke of Connaught told the Canadian soldiers that the quality they needed more than any other was discipline, he spoke as an old soldier, and laid emphasis upon a point that Canadians as a race are apt to neglect. In fact, some people have the notion that it is a rather fine thing to be without discipline, and that discipline is mere fussiness and red tape. In proof of their contention they point to the wonderful records made at the front by the Canadians and Australians. The latter, for instance, are said to call their General "Birdie" and there is a story told by General Birdwood to the effect that when a British officer complained that the Australians failed to salute him, he replied, "Why, they will hardly salute me, and," continued General Birdwood, "when I was passing a sentry near a dugout he seemingly paid no attention to me, but just as I was opposite him he called out 'Duck, Birdie.'" The scandalized British officer asked the General what he did. "Why," said the General, with a smile, "I ducked, and escaped a large shell."

This is a companion story to that told of the English sentry who challenged a party returning to camp, and being told to go to a point some degrees south of Purgatory, replied, "Pass, Canadians."

Probably both these yarns are inventions, but even if they are true, they are no indications that the Australians and Canadians were lacking in discipline. On the contrary, it may be asserted with the utmost confidence that no troops who have distinguished themselves in this war have been undisciplined.

It is discipline that turns a crowd of men into an army, says the Mail and Empire. It was discipline that enabled the first British expeditionary force to fight that wonderful action in the retreat from Mons. After that fight a German remarked that the British fought like an army of non-commissioned officers, and no higher praise was ever given troops. It was because he would not send troops into action until they had been thoroughly disciplined that Kitchener kept his new and growing army drilling for a year in England, while the public was clamoring that it should be sent to France. It is the necessity of becoming familiar with the manual of drill that makes the training in Canada seem unduly long to many of the soldiers. It may be that not until they get under fire, when the life of one man depends upon the discipline of the man beside him, and the existence of one battalion depends upon the discipline of its neighbor, will some of the soldiers now training appreciate what discipline means.

Care of British Graves

The following is an extract from a letter received from a soldier at the front: "Considerable care is exercised in the registration and upkeep of the graves of British troops. I have seen many such cemeteries which are really beautiful, each little plot being marked with a wooden cross bearing details of the brave fellow lying beneath. The graves themselves are often covered with a mass of flowers, bordered with a fresh green grass edging."

Russians In France

Glimpses of Picturesque Contingents That Came by Sea to Western Front

H. Warner Allen, representative of the British press with the French army, writes as follows:

These Russian soldiers came to France by sea; but their way home lies through Germany. "I told my men," said Colonel Notchvolodoff, commanding the First Regiment, "after our interminable voyage, that it was possible to bring troops such an enormous distance to fight, but that for nothing in the world would I consent to their being taken back by sea. We are going to fight our way back to Russia by land, at the bayonet's point. . . . The men were delighted at the idea, because, like me, they hate the sea."

At first glance the Camp de Mailly may differ not at all from any ordinary camp—commodious wooden huts ranged in orderly lines, muddy open spaces, and all the bustle of camp life. But then the eye falls on the regimental colors, carefully rolled and sheathed to protect them from the rain, standing in the centre of the huts allotted to the regiment, with a grey uniformed sentinel standing beside them motionless as a statue.

"Good day, sentinel," says the colonel as he passes. In stentorian tones the sentinel replies, at the salute: "At your service, your Excellency; all is well." Nothing is more typical of the Russian spirit than the relations between officers and men. They are patriarchal, or rather paternal, in their simplicity. Wherever the colonel goes he calls out his greeting, and the men reply in hearty unison. A private may be 50 or 60 yards away, and the same formality takes place. When the men are grouped together, whether they be 10, 20, or the whole regiment, they reply to the colonel's salutation, is shouted out, as by one man, with a vigorous sincerity that tells both of devotion and discipline.

The Russian soldier's uniform is practical, simple, and admirably adapted for modern war. The men are one and all well built and admirably drilled and disciplined. They come from all parts of Russia. Every regiment has its chorus of singers. These are men who, in their native towns and villages have made a name for themselves by their voices, and they sing with a degree of natural feeling and expression, as well as with a perfection of technique that would put to shame the trained choirs of less musical countries. At mass, where the Russian singing is best to be appreciated, the ikons, the sacred images of the regiment, some of which were very ancient, were set in a little hut with only three sides, and before them burned countless tapers that smoked and guttered in the wind. The hut was painted in bright colors with the naive designs of a Russian isba. In the open, facing the ikons, was massed the whole regiment, bareheaded. Under the roof of the little chapel, at the head of his men, stood the colonel, and around him his officers. The priest, the regimental chaplain, was a striking figure in his robes of white silk, and with his long hair and flowing beard. He had been through the whole campaign in Russia, and wears about his neck a golden cross, a decoration that had been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia.

How Americans Help Pay for the War

Big Export of U. S. Meat to the Belligerent Nations

Why American consumers have to pay exorbitant prices for meat is clearly enough explained by the statistics of meat exports compiled by the National City Bank. Not only did the exports of meats of all kinds rise from 455,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 1,339,000,000 pounds last year, but fresh beef shipments during the same period jumped from 6,400,000 pounds to 231,000,000 pounds. Most of this was consigned to the belligerent countries, Great Britain, France and Italy taking 214,000,000 pounds of American beef last year as against none at all in the year before the war.

In other terms, the United States has exported to Europe during the two years of the war 29 times as much beef as in the two years immediately preceding the war, and this in the face of a decrease in the supply of cattle and a decline of domestic imports of meat to less than half the amount of 1914. Is there any wonder that the price of meat for home consumption is higher than at any time since the Civil War?—New York World.

Naturalization

It is not necessary for anyone purchasing or owning lands anywhere in Western Canada to become a British subject unless he so desires. The majority of those who have settled in the Canadian West from foreign countries have, however, become citizens. Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal. Those who are not British subjects, but now are located in Canada, may transact business and own real estate here as much or as long as they choose without becoming naturalized. They are also allowed to vote (providing they own property) on all but national issues, and upon becoming naturalized the privilege of voting upon national issues is extended to them.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lark & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Paul hesitated, and there was a pause. Then Lord Eastling looked steadily at his brother-in-law.

Paul looked back at him, raising his eyebrows slightly, as if expecting him to retire. But Lord Eastling held his ground.

Lady Ursula, seeing that both men were irritated, and vaguely fearful of an explosion, began to put the jewels away without asking any more questions. Paul laid his hand upon hers.

"Wait a moment," he said. "Don't put those things away yet. The man from the jeweller's is here to take them to be re-set. I have just been seeing him and giving him instructions."

Lord Eastling, feeling the awkwardness of his position, and that Paul wanted to speak to his wife, was moving unwillingly towards the door. But these words arrested him, and he turned back.

"Surely," he said, "you don't mean to let that fellow take away anything of value? I wouldn't trust him across the street with half a sovereign."

He felt that the circumstances excused this hardness. Lady Ursula agreed with him, for she hastily put away more of the unset gems, instead of obeying her husband. She knew that something was wrong, and she did not dare to ask what it was. Meanwhile she hoped that her husband would change his mind. She did not care for jewellery in the abstract, but she was proud of the gems which Paul had given her, and she felt that they were in danger.

How could Paul fail to see this, too?

Suddenly she looked up at him inquiringly. He was very pale, and he and Lord Eastling were facing each other with fierce looks.

"It's a pity, Eastling," said Paul, "that you can't learn to mind your own business."

"I've found minding other people's business to succeed the best," retorted the young man, with blazing eyes.

"What do you mean?"

"I've had a hand in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of a very grave scandal," said Lord Eastling boldly.

This frank reminder of the way in which he had played detective threw Paul into a rage. He sprang at his brother-in-law. Lady Ursula, on the alert, threw herself between them.

"Think what you're doing, think what you're saying, both of you," she implored, speaking in a low voice, in thrilling tones of passionate appeal. "And think of me."

The words, the tone, the tenderness with which she thrust a hand out towards each of them, keeping them apart, and at the same time impressing upon them her own affection and her own trust in their kindness, had an instant effect upon both men. Lord Eastling took his sister's hand in his and held it.

"I'm sorry, dear," said he, "that I lost my temper. After all, and he raised his head and glanced at his brother-in-law, "perhaps I can be more useful downstairs than I can here."

He dropped Lady Ursula's hand, and went quickly out of the room. An exclamation, which he smothered for his wife's sake, burst from Paul's lips.

"I must see that he doesn't make mischief," said he quickly, and with a muttered apology to Lady Ursula, who tried in vain, by clinging to his sleeves, to detain him, he got rid of her affectionate, imploring hands and followed the other man.

Lord Eastling was, as Paul had ex-

pected, making his way to the room where the stranger was waiting. Paul overtook him near the door.

"What are you up to?" he asked sharply.

"I was going to speak to the jeweller," replied Lord Eastling.

There was a pause. Both men were still so fiercely excited that they looked as if about to fly at the throat of the other.

But Paul realised that he had no more to fear from Lord Eastling than the young man had to fear from him, and he suddenly altered his tone.

"Come here," he said with a change to comparative amiability in his look and manner, "let me have a word with you before you speak to him."

He led the way into the empty breakfast-room, shut the door and turned to his brother-in-law.

"Now," said he, "will you tell me what the dickens you mean by interfering in this way in my private affairs?"

Along with the other, Lord Eastling recovered his composure also.

"Of course I'll tell you," he said quietly, "if there's any need of telling."

"Explain yourself."

"That fellow in the other room is no more a respectable jeweller than I am."

"No more respectable than you are, very likely," retorted Paul with quiet insolence. "But he's a jeweller. And anyhow, if I choose to trust my property with him, isn't it my affair?"

"No," said Lord Eastling.

"No! Do you know what you're saying? Do you pretend that you ought to have a voice in everything, just because you happen to be my wife's brother?"

Lord Eastling sat on the edge of the table and regarded the other steadily.

"I suppose I may as well speak out now," he said, at last, after a long pause, "now we've got so far. I know that this fellow who is waiting to take these stones away was hanging about in town in the restaurant where you and I had luncheon."

"Was he? I didn't notice him."

"He and the fellow who was with him must have had an appointment with you, I suppose, which you couldn't keep because I was with you."

"You are very discerning!" sneered Paul.

"I don't know about that, but anyhow, I know you wrote something on the edge of the card on the table, and that the waiter took it over to the man."

Paul was surprised. He betrayed this by the flash of his eyes.

"Really! You seem able to see much further into a mill-stone than other people," he said.

"So that when he went to your room at the hotel, and was hanging about the village yesterday," went on Lord Eastling, "it was inevitable that one should ask oneself what he was doing."

Paul turned upon him sharply.

"Well, and what do you think he was doing?" demanded he.

But the younger man held his ground.

"I suppose I may take it for granted," he said slowly, "that he was here in connection with the loss of Mrs. Finchden's pearls."

This was plain speaking. But Paul had had similar straightforward blows from his brother-in-law before.

"Well," he said, "your cheek is almost too superlative to make one angry."

"How can you be angry," said Lord Eastling, "when you know that I've dragged you out of one quagmire already?"

"What quagmire?"

"Arrest for stealing the pearls."

Paul shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, are we never to hear the last of that story, that I'm a forger and a thief? Don't you think it would be better, instead of dangle these calumnies before me always, in the knowledge that I can't upset your people by resenting them, if you were to have me arrested and have done with it?"

"It won't rest with me," said the other quietly. "If you are arrested, it will be in spite of my efforts, and not by the help of them."

"Arrested for what? Stealing pearls that never were stolen, that were taken as a practical joke, and replaced on the first opportunity?" demanded Paul.

"Oh, no. We've done with that affair, thank goodness. There's another."

"What other?"

"There are the jewels which you gave to my sister as a wedding present."

"Well, what about them?"

"It seems an odd thing to take the

stones out of their settings, doesn't it?"

"Not when one wishes to have one's wife up-to-date in respect of her jewels as of everything else."

"Well, I hope you will be able to make your case good."

"Case? Come, one of your few merits is frankness. Speak out?"

"All right," said Lord Eastling, as he rose from where he was sitting, on the edge of the table, and threw a glance out through the window. "I suppose it would be best. I believe that all those jewels which you gave to my sister were stolen by you and your accomplices; and I believe that the two men I saw you with at the restaurant are in league with you, and that this fellow who is here today has come to take away the unset stones, and to relieve you of the responsibility of them."

"Why should I feel any responsibility?"

"Because, as I dare say you know, what has happened here during the last few days has drawn attention to you. I don't know myself who set matters in motion, but I do know that there is a police officer waiting in the grounds."

"What does that matter to me?"

But Paul had changed color, and as he spoke he glanced nervously out of the window. Lord Eastling came a step nearer to him, and lowered his voice.

"It's a confoundedly unpleasant business for us all," he said. "And I never thought I should have to warn a member of my family—even a member by marriage, that he was being shadowed by the police."

"They're welcome to shadow me," said Paul, recovering himself.

"Well," said Lord Eastling, "I hope you mean it. But I have to add that the man who is watching in the grounds is the very officer who told me all I know about your past life."

"D—," said Paul.

(To Be Continued.)

For Better Crops

Selected Seed Will Increase the Yield of Grain

Every farmer is anxious to increase the yield of his crops, but too few realize the comparative ease with which this can be done. Quite apart from the duty incumbent upon every patriotic citizen to produce as much as possible, the raising of the average number of bushels per acre grown throughout the West will make a considerable economic saving in the cost of production. If with the ordinary preparation given to the land on an average farm several more bushels of wheat, or other grains, can be grown per acre, the cost of production of that grain will naturally be reduced and, other conditions being equal, the farmer will make a higher net profit per acre. It is certain that an increase in yield can be obtained on every farm if carefully selected, plump, pure seed of a suitable variety be used. Dr. James W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, said in his address at the last annual meeting that at least \$3,000,000 more was obtained for crops last year through the work of the association in promoting seed selection, and as yet its activities are confined to a comparative few farmers throughout the country. According to official statistics, over 40 million bushels of seed of all kinds are required annually in Canada. Of this amount, the three western provinces use about 20 million bushels. In spite of the immense yields obtained in Canada in the past, the average yield per acre is unnecessarily low when compared with that obtained by the best farmers. For instance, the average yield of spring wheat per acre is about 19 bushels, for oats, 35 bushels and for barley 28 bushels. But many of the best farmers regularly produce an average of 25 to 30 bushels per acre of wheat, from 55 to 85 bushels of oats, and from 40 to 50 bushels of barley. Several factors are responsible for these high average yields, but one of the chief among them is the careful production and use of clean, pure plump seed of a suitable variety. As soon as the grain is mature is the time to select the best heads in the crop for sowing in a seed plot next spring. Every farmer, in his own interest, if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first-class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop. It would also pay farmers to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which costs nothing and will be of great benefit.

—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Labor on the Farm

Yearly Employment of Help Would Be of Great Value to the Farmers

Farm labor conditions received careful attention in the agricultural survey conducted on 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario during the summer of 1915 by the Commission of Conservation.

One of the signal facts revealed was the small number of farmers employing male help by the year. In Dundas 10 farmers, in Waterloo 9, in Northumberland 7, and in Carleton 35, provide yearly employment; or a total of 61 out of the 400. Those employing help by the month included 13 in Dundas, 10 in Waterloo, 6 in Northumberland and 15 in Carleton, while those providing employment by the day only were 41 in Dundas, 26 in Waterloo, 50 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton. Farmers employing male help by mixed methods numbered 16 in Dundas, 42 in Waterloo, 19 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton. Transient employment was thus provided for 256 men among the 400 farmers, as against 61 continually employed.

In view of the yearly complaints regarding the scarcity of farm help, the foregoing data indicate that much of the trouble is of the farmers' own making. It is too much to expect that a floating labor market can be maintained to supply this large demand at specific times. At what are these men to secure a livelihood during the balance of the year? True, there are on the great majority of farms periods of great pressure, when the crops must be cared for, and it is usually at these times that the additional help is employed.

The farmer is not alone in this situation, however; many of our largest factories and business houses have had the same conditions to meet. One of the largest clothing manufacturers of the United States recently stated that the keeping together of their staff of skilled workers had been one of their hardest problems. They had solved it, however, by utilizing their employees and plant in the manufacture of other lines for which it was adaptable during the off seasons in the clothing trade.

So with the farmer. He has at his command a wide range of production. By so operating his farm, he can increase his work at seasons when otherwise there would be no employment for his help. Competent help is as economical on the farm as in the factory; training help is an expensive undertaking. By providing continuous employment, the farmer not only overcomes this constant training of new men, but obtains the more valuable assistance of men familiar with his farm conditions.

One of the maxims of the Schools Division of the Experimental Union of the Ontario Agricultural College might be adopted with profit by the transient employers of labor, "Learn to look forward and plan your work." By doing this the slack seasons would be eliminated, the farm would greatly increase its production, the farmer would be better off financially and would also be relieved of the worry due to the help problem.

Queer Superstition

Uneducated Peasants Believe That the Czar of Russia Has Only One Ear

The uneducated peasants in the Cherson province of Russia have an extraordinary belief that the Czar has only one ear. They are confirmed in their belief by pictures and photographs of the Czar showing a side-face view and naturally exhibiting only one ear. They account for the absence of the other in the following manner:

Some time ago, they say, a deputation from their province waited upon the Czar, and in the course of the meeting the Czar is said to have stated that all Russian land would be equally divided among the peasants of the various districts.

To this one of the deputation boldly said: "As sure as you cannot see your own ears you will not divide the land."

The Czar's reply to this was to cut off one of his (the Czar's) ears, which he placed upon the table, remarking as he did so, "As surely as I now see my ear I will divide the land." To this day one may find Cherson peasants who firmly believe that he has only one ear.—Tit-Bits.

"Paw, what's the longest period of time?"

"From one pay-day to the next."

Fresh Air a Necessity

Ventilation of Homes Essential to Health of Occupants

Many Canadians have returned from summer outings, of which the principal attraction and benefit were the enjoyment of the open air. Living in the open has health values superior to any artificial cures, and, during the warmer months, is fully enjoyed by the Canadians. Today fresh air is a recognized remedy for tuberculosis and pneumonia and a preventive of disease generally.

It is regrettable that the interiors of the majority of homes in Canada are breeding places for disease, because of the difficulties in admitting fresh air. Foul air, containing exhalations from the lungs of the inmates, constitutes the atmosphere in many homes, and it cannot be otherwise when houses are built to exclude the external air.

It is a common mistake to confuse heat and bad air or cold and good air. The atmosphere may be below freezing and still be bad, or it may be excessively warm and still be pure.

Buildings should be ventilated so that it will be impossible for the occupants to breathe air already used. A simple means of keeping the air of a room fresh is by a cross draft, secured through open windows on either side of a house. Where there are windows on the side of a room only, the upper sash should be lowered and the lower one raised. This allows the warm, foul air to escape through the opening above the upper sash as the pure cold air enters below the lower.

To utilize an opening above the upper sash of a window fully for ventilation and at the same time to lower the window shade, the latter may be attached to the roller by four or five pieces of tape, about five inches long. This leaves a space between the roller and shade through which the impure air may escape. The shade should also be shortened so that when drawn down to expose the opening at the top it leaves an opening also at the bottom. This will permit constant changing of the air of a room.

Canadians should be as fond of fresh air in winter as in summer. The benefit of the three or four warmer months with the open-air life is often offset by the shutting-in process adopted in the autumn, and the life and vigor displayed during the open-air months are frequently followed by lassitude and nervous depression, due entirely to the lack of proper ventilation.

"You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"Yes, sir, I do," stoutly maintained the witness.

"Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing."

"He seemed to be doing the listening."

It Doesn't Pay

To buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is.

With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

EDDY'S
"SILENT PARLOR"
MATCHES

Will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers, SAFE, SURE, and SILENT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
EDDY'S

A story is being told in the London clubs about the one and only G.B.S. Shaw drew up, with his usual ingenuity, three possible lines of defence for Sir Roger Casement. One of these was based on the plea of insanity. When Casement saw the manuscript he rejected it at once as quite out of the question. "No, no," he said, "Shaw must have thought he was writing his own defence."

Mr. Brigley (entertaining a few friends): You didn't brush the cobwebs off this bottle of port!
James: Excuse me, sir, but I saw you putting them on this morning, and I wouldn't take the liberty unbid!

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

You Are Wanted

to attend a meeting to be held in the
OPERA HOUSE

ON

Friday, November 10th

AT 8 P. M.

For the purpose of electing new officers for the local branch of the Patriotic Fund Committee for 1916-17

Besides an excellent programme of songs and musical selections the committee has secured the valuable services of

Dr. M. Clark, M.P., for the Red Deer Constituency and
Lieut. J. A. Clark, of the P.P.C.L.I.

to address the meeting. Do not fail to be present to hear these gentlemen.

Admission: Adults 25c; Children 10c

Proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund

WATCH FOR LARGE POSTERS

Star Windmills and Bull Dog Engines

Will give you entire satisfaction at any work you have for them to do.

Agents for

Massey-Harris Feed Grinders, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Etc.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

No rust can attack the flues because they are so thoroughly aluminized, and they economize nearly every bit of heat.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Kootenay's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"



"No more Dyspepsia for Us!"

There isn't a member of the family need suffer from indigestion, sick headaches, biliousness, fermented stomach, etc., if he or she will take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver to healthy activity and tone up the whole system. Take one at night and you're RIGHT in the morning.

All druggists, 25c, or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto. 16

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Tidball, of Carstairs, was visiting with her daughter Mrs. W. Keeley on Monday.

Come in Saturday and see how much your dollar will buy at Mrs. Stevens. Good only for Saturday, November 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thomson who have been visiting friends in the district for the last two months left for their home in Los Angeles last week.

Mrs. Reiber, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Hehn and Mrs. Stauffer will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon. The proceeds of this afternoon's tea will be for the Prisoners of war fund. A good attendance is requested.

The Red Cross shipped the following goods on Friday, October 13th: 3 service shirts, 36 pillow cases, doz. pyjama suits, 8 personal bags, 3 nurses aprons, 13 surgicals, pair socks, pair wristlets, bag clippings, 13 doz. T bandages and 13 doz. triangular bandages.

Still further reductions on regular lines at Mrs. Stevens.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Monday, November 6th, from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Music will be furnished by Mr. Frank Henderson who has also kindly consented to play a violin solo. Admission \$1 per couple. Refreshments will be served at the hotel at 25c per head.

Fire Chief Wood wishes to thank the farmers, the owners of the dray teams and especially the telephone operators for the assistance they rendered at the alarm of fire on Thursday last. The alarm was caused by a chimney fire in east Didsbury which was put out by a neighbor before the engines and brigade arrived.

Values up to \$3.50 for \$1.00, Saturday, at Mrs. Stevens.

A big banquet was tendered to Lieut. J. A. Clark of the P.P.C.L.I., son of Dr. M. Clarke, M.P., by the citizens of Olds on Tuesday evening, October 24th. 250 people were seated at the banquet. Premier Sifton and several other well known Alberta men were guests. Lieut. Clark expects to return to duty in England in December.

Miss Bauer, milliner, announces she will close her millinery parlors on November 11th, 1916, after a most successful season. Until that time she will sell all trimmed hats at bargain prices. Call and see these bargains while they last. Will open up for spring season sometime in March with the latest and most up-to-date spring millinery. Millinery parlors, next door to Nixon the Jeweler.

Saturday, November 4th is dollar day at the Stevens millinery parlors.

The concert and dance given by the Red Cross on Friday night last was well attended. The proceeds which amounted to \$ will be sent to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Ramsgate, England. The concert was much enjoyed by those present; the artists, Misses Freda Sweet, MacKinnon and Munro proving themselves masters of their instruments and a credit to their profession and Miss Edwards, the vocalist, especially pleasing the audience with her songs.

Plenty of new, up-to-date goods still on hand at Mrs. Stevens.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Dave Irwin, on Thursday afternoon, November 9th, at 2 p.m. Debate "Resolved that country schools have greater advantages than town schools." Affirmative, Mrs. Dave Irwin and Mrs. Shantz; negative, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Stark. All ladies cordially invited.

New C.P.R. Train Service

The new C.P.R. train service on the C. & E. went into effect on Sunday. There will be no morning milk train now, the train going south in the morning at 9.15 being taken off. The new schedule for Didsbury is as follows:

- ◆ 523 Going north..... 9.40
- 525 Going north..... 15.02
- ◆ 521 Going north..... 1.38
- ◆ 522 Going south..... 5.44
- 524 Going south..... 13.32
- ◆ 526 Going south..... 18.42
- ◆ Daily except Sunday

The Price of Newspapers

The increase in the price of printing paper has become so serious that publishers are getting together to devise measures to meet the situation. Many have already increased their subscription rates and some have been forced to suspend publication.

We are advised, however, by the publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal that for the present, anyway, there will be no increase in the price of that paper, and we are permitted to offer The Family Herald and Weekly Star along with the Didsbury Pioneer for the small sum of \$1.85, that is one full year's subscription to each paper.

This offer is good only until November 30, 1916, as it may be found necessary to make a change then.

The Publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star notwithstanding the enormous increase in cost of production have decided to spend more money than ever improving the paper, and to give their great army of readers greater value than ever.

A full year's subscription to the Didsbury Pioneer, and The Family Herald and Weekly Star will cost only \$1.85, provided orders are received before November 30, 1916. Send your subscription to this office.

STRAYED

From W. Hardy's farm, two mares; one bay aged 3 years and one dark brown aged 2 years, bay mare is a little lame; brown mare has extra long tail; both have little white in forehead. Please give information or return to W. O. Bates, Didsbury.

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$20 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to **ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Desk 50, Calgary**

ESTRAY

Estray steer on premises of C. Deadrick, S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 1, W. 5. One red steer with a few white spots has horns. Branded E on left ribs just back of front leg. L. JOHN A. SWANSON, Brandreader

RAMS FOR SALE

Registered Hampshire rams for sale, 2 past shearing and 6 lamb bucks of the mutton and wool type. I also want 2 Registered Hampshire rams. Hay press for sale or trade. 13 miles north east of Didsbury, or write Chas. E. Hanson, Olds, Box 167.

LOST

Three heifers, branded G V S on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Harristown, Phone 303.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.
W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me.
Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg
THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta
Will be at Acme, Monday, October 30th; Three Hills, October 31st; Trochu, November 1st, 1916.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for, —1141.